

# "BRITAIN FORCED JAPAN INTO PACT; HUGHES WALKED BLINDLY IN"

self and an exposure of their inherent vices.

Another thing which I think militates against the effectiveness of your argument is that it is in the old familiar rhythm of the League of Nations fight. There is the same invoking of the spirit of Washington's address, the plea for isolation, and the general suggestion that America is so provincial or untutored that she cannot sustain contact with old-world diplomacy without coming of second best. This is not an exhilarating reflection.

The Opper cartoons are works of art, and in some conditions of public opinion are highly effective. I am not sure but they are the most effective things that you are doing. But they also have a very familiar quality, and a great many of your readers feel that Opper can make any cause ridiculous, such is the power of his humor and the facility of his pencil.

## Strategy Stupid

The strategy of the conference from the standpoint of American interests was stupid and disastrous. Japan would not have come into the conference but for English pressure, or, what amounts to the same thing, fear of English displeasure.

France was clearly a supernumerary, and the way her delegates crept off the stage one by one indicated that she didn't like her position in the back row of the chorus alongside of Italy and Belgium. England's primary concern was to avoid falling into a secondary position in the world as a naval power.

For a long time she has viewed with apprehension the growth of America's naval fleet, and has in every way that was consistent with her pride sought to discourage the rapid growth of our navy. With her great tax burdens, she could not stand the expense of outbidding us, and she could not endure the thought of being outstripped. The Anglo-Japanese alliance was by no means distasteful to the generality of Englishmen.

Japan is a highly centralized government, with a very definite national will, which translates itself readily and without embarrassing constitutional checks into effective national action. As long as England can derive a certain measure of police protection from Japanese military and naval strength in the Orient, she does not look with any jealousy or concern upon the growth of Japanese military and naval strength.

Furthermore, Japanese territorial ambitions proceed upon the same principles upon which England has built up her Eastern empire and upon which she hopes to retain it. There is a deep, impersonal and logical sympathy between England and Japan, of which the alliance was a very natural expression.

## Aided England.

It has stood England in good stead during the war with Germany, and its future was not looked upon with any particular qualm or apprehension. It is true there was some little feeling against it on the part of Canada particularly, but both Australia and New Zealand, on the other hand, looked upon it with more than a counter-balancing favor.

England's primary concern was to maintain her prestige as the first naval power in the world, and if not concededly that, at least not a secondary power. Mr. Hughes had but one card in his hand, and that was our ability to outbuild England and to carry out a naval program which was humiliating, if not menacing, to England.

He sacrificed the strength of his hand to the temptation to stage a Belshazzar

## SAMMY AND HIS PALS

Copyright, 1922, by Star Company.



and theatrical curtain-raiser to the discussion. The speech with which he opened the conference, although it brought tears to all the old ladies in the world, assured Japan and England of their triumphal emergency from the conference.

Instead of being in a position finally to concede to England a curtailment of her naval program in consideration of certain objects which could not be achieved without English co-operation, Mr. Hughes put himself in the position of asking England to acquiesce in what she hardly had the temerity to propose.

She was, therefore, in a position to work her own will in the matter of co-operation with Japan and in bringing about the relinquishment of our own historical and traditional objectives in the Orient.

Japan wishes to expand upon the Asiatic continent, and if you will look at the map and see the flying buttress of islands reaching from Sakhalin on the north to Formosa on the south, you will see how every access to the Asiatic mainland is guarded by Japan.

## View of Japan.

England has long regarded Japan as an over-populated empire, with a highly volatile pressure outward, which must sooner or later burst its bounds in some direction or other. She doesn't want the Japanese in her South Pacific dominions. She doesn't want them in British Columbia. They can't come to the Pacific coast of the United States.

And inasmuch as they must go somewhere, and the outward pressure cannot be indefinitely restrained, England is perfectly willing to see Japan overflow Manchuria, Mongolia, and Eastern Siberia. This accords with the traditional attitude of England toward Russia.

Somebody says that no mind can escape the bias of its own country's history, and English foreign policy is strongly influenced by ancient fears and the memory of them. It wasn't so many years ago that England's whole policy was directed toward the arrest of Russia's steady and stealthy advance toward Constantinople.

## Fate of Russia.

The demoralization of present-day Russia is something that consoles England, and she is more than willing to encourage and to

facilitate anything looking to the dismemberment of Russia and its reduction in area and potency. This accounts for her very prompt recognition of the border states on the west, such as Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, etc., and it explains also her indifference to Japanese inroads upon Russian territory in Asia.

Japan has no ambitions except in the Orient, no fear except that she will encounter from the United States and England jointly some opposition to the carrying out of her Asiatic purposes. The four-power treaty practically immunizes Japan from any possibility of American interference. Any protest that America would make would be wholly ineffective with our reduced naval power and dismantled bases, and, in the light of the four-power treaty, without any implication of ability to make it effectual.

In view of the regionally restricted aims of Japan, her ratio of three to the British and American five doesn't involve, any inequality at all. It is more than counterbalanced by her remoteness from our Pacific shores and by the absence of any fortified bases in the Eastern Pacific which would enable us in any way to equalize the disadvantage of distance.

Now we come to the consideration of a Pacific settlement which ignores and excludes the two great Pacific nations, China and Russia, between them representing a population of five hundred millions and with every vital interest which arises from contiguity of territory and exposed coast lines.

The only possible aggression that can be cited as offering any explanation of the four-power treaty is the aggression that the future may develop on the part of China to reclaim her stolen territories and on the part of Russia to eject a hated invader who has taken advantage of her momentary political incompetency.

And here the painful fact rises up to confront the United States that we have agreed with nations which are our jealous, if not hostile, rivals to a treaty which disables us from pursuing our course of friendship toward China and Russia, which, in each instance, has become one of the traditions of our history. We stand for the restoration of China, and yet have made

an alliance against its accomplishment.

We stand as the friend and "moral trustee" of Russia, refusing to be a party to the spoliation of its territories. And yet are in ally with the invader against the eventual recovery by Russia of territory which we will not concede to be anything but Russian.

## Vices of Treaty.

That this charge against the treaty is unanswerable is shown by the weak retort made by Senator Underwood to the question of Senator Walsh, of Montana, two or three days ago in the Senate, when Walsh asked him if there was any possible aggression which the treaty might have in view except that which might fairly be anticipated on the part of Russia. Underwood replied that the life of the treaty was only ten years and Russia couldn't possibly be in a position to move for the recovery of her territories within that period.

This is a good deal like the reasoning of a check-kitter who issues a check hoping in some way or another to find resources to meet it before it completes the circle of banking routine and is presented at the bank on which it is drawn for payment.

It seems to me that if the treaty were trenchantly analyzed along these lines which have been roughly sketched, and its inherent views exhibited to the people and to the thoughtless and party-bound majority in the Senate, it would be worth while.

The old catch phrases, the old ding-dong of the treaty fight of two or three years ago, the fires of which are extinguished and the passions of which have died out, will not answer the demands of the situation.

One further thought: There is a good deal of weak suggestion that if we do not ratify these treaties, in some way or other we will compromise our national prestige. There is no prestige in the ratification of a piece of folly.

Both Japan and England, by the expressions of their public men, have shown that they thoroughly appreciate and accurately appraise the extent of their diplomatic victory over our negotiators. It would certainly seem better calculated to enhance our prestige to demonstrate that so one-sided a treaty could not in the final analysis be put over on the American people; that there resides somewhere in our government the power

## Europe Using Money Due U. S. To Pay Bonuses

EUROPE is maintaining her standing armies by non-payment of interest to the United States, and American credit has been used to pay bonuses to foreign soldiers, while the United States Treasury cannot find means of adjusting the compensation of American soldiers.

This was the retort made last night by Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois to the sarcastic article written by Stephen Lausanne in today's Paris Matin, in which the eminent French journalist outlined "conditions" under which France would pay her debt to the United States and also poked satire at McCormick.

Lausanne charged in his article that it behooved the United States to press France for payment when all that France had borrowed remained in the hands of "American munitions makers, packers, etc." McCormick said this was beside the point, and was no excuse for France's failure to pay interest.

to see things in their realities and to avert a fatuous and disastrous error of judgment before it is too late.

Furthermore, the thought is obvious and will suggest itself to you, that the other nations thoroughly understand that a ratification of a treaty is just as much a part of the making of a treaty under our constitution as its negotiation in the first instance. There is no element of deception or of afterthought or of surprise in the fact that the Senate approaches a consideration of a treaty on its merits, uninfluenced by the fact that its negotiators have recommended its adoption.

## Await U. S. Action.

You are also aware that neither England, France nor Japan contemplates submitting the treaty for consideration by their respective legislative bodies until the treaties are ratified by the United States Senate, thus showing that each of these nations clearly recognizes that adoption by the Senate is just as indispensable a part of the treaty as the signatures of Hughes, Lodge and Co. And neither act by itself gives the treaty either existence or validity as such.

And while we are on the subject of national prestige, let us be careful that we are not losing more than we are gaining. The United States for many years has enjoyed an unequalled prestige throughout Asia.

It will greatly diminish that prestige if the impression creeps into the minds of the teeming populations of the East that Japan, by mere diplomacy and at one stroke, completely eliminated the United States as a factor in the determination of Eastern questions, and—has emerged from a conference held in the American city of Washington the undisputed arbiter of Oriental destinies.

This country has had a unique position both in China and Russia. It has been the firm friend of both countries in their days of weakness and domestic turmoil, and the strong protestant against any disregard of the territorial rights and any oppression of the peoples.

This is in truth a prestige worth having, worth thinking about and, above all things, worth keeping. It is a much greater prestige than the pseudo-prestige of stolidly carrying through the final steps in the execution of a treaty which, we already see, is incapable of explanation, defense or excuse simply because some rather dull and visionless bellwethers of the Republican party have put the label of "party" on a bad piece of work.

A PLAIN AMERICAN.

## GEDDES' SPEECH IS PETEUS TO TREATY BATTLE

Stormy Debate Reveals Senators Opposed to Navy Agreement With Japan.

By J. BART CAMPBELL, International News Service.

Strong opposition to the United States entering into a naval agreement with Japan developed last night among Senators pitted against the four-power Pacific treaty.

A statement credited to Sir Auckland Geddes, the British ambassador, that the four-power treaty "averted a war in the Pacific" was construed by Democratic Senators as meaning that if the United States had not agreed to the pact as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance a conflict with Japan would have been inevitable.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas declared that if it were true that Japan was meditating an attack on the Pacific possessions of the United States at the time of the armament conference that he thought that it would be a dangerous policy for the American Government to agree to settle battleships and abandon naval bases and fortifications with only the four-power treaty to fall back upon.

A call to arms.

"If the statement attributed to Ambassador Geddes is correct, that the four-power treaty averted a war in the Pacific between Japan and the United States, then instead of disarming I would call upon the American people to arm," said Robinson.

Senator Johnson of California expressed surprise that the "official" spokesman for Great Britain in this country should be going around making speeches in support of the four-power treaty.

"I remind my friend from Arkansas that what Ambassador Geddes is said to have stated is practically the same as the Senator from Massachusetts (Lodge) said in his speech asking us to ratify the pending treaty," interposed Senator Watson of Georgia.

"I never said anything to indicate that I thought war was imminent," said Senator Lodge.

By directing the Senate's attention to the statement he paid was attributed to Geddes, in an address the British ambassador delivered at Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday, Robinson provoked another stormy debate which lasted most of the afternoon.

Senator Poindexter of Washington, one of the ranking Republican members of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, declared that his willingness to support the four-power treaty was contingent upon the willingness of Congress to maintain the American navy in accordance with the 5-5-3 ratio of the naval limitation treaty.

"However much I may respect the good faith of the parties to the naval limitation treaty, I cannot agree to a permanent reduction of our naval armaments, especially international agreements," Poindexter said.

"If we had continued our naval building program of 1915 and Japan had continued hers and Great Britain continued hers, we would have stood Great Britain 106, the United States 100 and Japan 87 instead of the 5-5-3 ratio provided by the naval limitation treaty," Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, said.

"Judging by the view which seems to be prevalent in the House, I think the Senator from Arkansas must be unduly confident if he thinks we are going to leave even that ratio provided by Congress."

## Today

(Continued from First Page.)

beggar says, are fit to be in business for themselves.

Gandhi is sentenced to six years' imprisonment for advocating self-government for India. That means that England intends to use force in India, but it does not necessarily mean success. Only a few months ago, the young Irishman that first declared himself president of the Irish Republic was hanged. Today Ireland is a free state. Gandhi's trouble is that he stands with his back to the future. His national emblem, shown on the banner of "Free India," is the spinning wheel.

To fight the great textile industry of England, that forces its products on India, Gandhi's idea is to go back to the handloom and the spinning wheel and have Indian women make all of India's clothing by hand.

That is not the way to compete. A textile industry in India, home-grown cotton and the most up-to-date machinery, WOULD compete, and make England think. The handloom makes England laugh. The remedy for present troubles will not be found in the past.

Wiedfelt Acceptable

as German Envoy Here

## Life of Egypt's King in Peril As Mobs Riot

LONDON, March 18. MOBS pulled down flags and stormed palace guards today when Egypt's new King tried to hold a review of his royal troops, according to a Cairo dispatch to the Central News.

There were innumerable demonstrations during the afternoon. Several times, after the police had thrown a cordon around the royal party, ruffians tried to get within striking distance of the King's guards and followers.

To save the King's life the police commandant ordered his men to fire on the mob. Latest reports say that there were three casualties among the rioters.

Cavalry was patrolling the city tonight.

## MEXICO TO PAY DEBTS—OBREGON

Preparing to Cancel All Obligations Regardless of U. S. Recognition.

By CHARLES MARKS, International News Service.

MEXICO CITY, March 18.—Reveries of whether the United States grants recognition to the present Mexican regime, arrangements soon will be made to start paying Mexico's foreign debt. President Obregon stated here today.

The President gave his first audience to newspaper correspondents since his return from Vera Cruz. "It is possible there will be a solution of the recognizing problem," said the President. "Recognition may come through conversations now in progress between Mexico and the United States. The only negotiations have been with the United States. There have been none with England or any other European power."

Envoy May Come Here.

President Obregon said that Finance Minister de la Huerta might go to New York to confer with American bankers, but that there was no definite promise.

A more conciliatory attitude by the United States regarding recognition of the Obregon government has resulted from a long note sent from the American State Department, it was reported in authoritative circles this afternoon. This note is said to have outlined the reasons why Mexico refused to sign the proposed American-Mexican treaty as a basis for recognition. It was impossible to secure official confirmation of reports about the note, but from a reliable source it was learned that it sets forth the constitutional grounds and policies which dictated the Government's refusal to sign.

Mexico's attitude is not described as "receptive" and there is a disposition to believe that the diplomatic atmosphere between Washington and Mexico City has been somewhat cleared.

## Opinion on Treaty.

The Obregon regime is understood to have taken the attitude that it must not agree to a treaty it cannot keep. Reference was said to have been made to President Wilson's action in taking back Washington the treaty of Versailles. It was recalled that opponents to the Versailles treaty attacked the document on the ground it surrendered American rights and exercised unlawful powers delegated to the American Congress.

It is believed that the comparison between the treaties has put Mexico's case before the State Department in a better light. The note may have been pointed out that Mexico is willing and always has desired, to protect American and other foreign interests in this country, but must keep within its constitutional limitations.

## BABY SCALDED TO DEATH.

STRASBURG, Va., March 18.—The twenty-one months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Haun was scalded to death by falling into a wash tub filled with hot water.

"THE time to watch the health of the girl most carefully is when she is under the influence of the moon. Much depends upon the proper functioning of the organs of elimination. Let no mother neglect the slightest tendency to constipation, by signs of biliousness, headache or restlessness check it with a teaspoonful of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin."

## DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN

THE FAMILY LAXATIVE. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a compound of Egyptian Senna and other simple laxative herbs with pepsin. It works gently, is free from griping, and contains no narcotics. Bottles can be had at any drug store, and the cost is only about a cent a dose. Just try it!

HALF-DOZ BOTTLE FREE. Few escape constipation, so even if you do not require a laxative at this moment, send you a Half-Doz Trial Bottle of my Syrup Pepsin FREE OF CHARGE to show you how easily and how safely it works. Send your name and address to Dr. W. R. Caldwell, 514 Washington St., Monticello, Ill. Write me today.

## HARDING TO DO NO SPEAKING IN NEXT CAMPAIGN

President, on Way Home From Florida, Will Reach Washington During Day.

By FRANK A. STETSON, International News Service.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT HARDING'S TRAIN EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Harding will not meet Chairman Fordney and members of the House Ways and Means Committee until some time Monday. The request of Chairman Fordney for a meeting with the President at the White House Sunday night will have to be turned down because of an engagement. Mr. Harding has made plans to meet a committee of the Illinois American Legion which has made complaints against certain features of the Administration's hospitalization program.

But the President will be glad to meet the House committee Monday and listen attentively to its troubles. It is hardly likely that he can be induced to change his attitude as expressed in the original Fordney letter, his advisers declared tonight, but he is willing to listen to the arguments that may be brought forward and to advise freely with the committee.

Still Wants Postponement.

Some of the President's advisers believe that Mr. Harding will urge the committee to drop the legislation on the ground that it will be impossible to put it through in its present form, and that the agitation is hurting the country. Later on, it is said, the President believes a plan can be found upon which an agreement can be reached.

Won't Enter Campaign.

The President will not make any campaign speeches this year. This was stated officially tonight aboard the train. It was said that he had consented to make three addresses, one at the unveiling of the Alexander Hamilton statue before the unveiling of the Grant Memorial at Grant's birth place in Ohio, and the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington on Memorial Day.

It was also stated officially that the President will not visit Alaska unless Congress completes its labors and adjourns before August 1.

## Food Prices Drop as Farm Products Rise

While a distinct upward trend of wholesale prices among farm products and foodstuffs was noted in February, compared with January, the Department of Labor reports a decrease of 0.3 per cent in the retail cost of food to the average family as compared with January. Cabbages went up 2 per cent and onions 20 per cent. Strictly fresh eggs dropped 2 per cent. Fresh milk, oleomargarine, bread and cream of wheat also dropped. Tea, macaroni, sirloin steak and coffee decreased slightly. Butter, oranges, lamb and flour, lard and grained sugar, pork chops, bacon, navy beans, canned peas and bananas are all higher priced. Plate beef, hens, cheese, cornmeal, rice, potatoes and prunes remain unchanged.

## Govt. Advises Caution in Trade With Germany

American firms were warned to exercise business caution, before contracting for the sale of goods in Germany, in a cablegram received yesterday from American Commercial Agent Herring at Berlin.

Mr. Herring said that safeguards also should be taken by American importers buying direct or through purchasing agencies to stipulate in new contracts that goods will only be accepted at an agreed price, or an agreed percentage increase in order to avoid possible litigation.

## CAT SAVES FOUR.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Continuous yowling of the pet cat today saved the lives of Mrs. Mary Hana, 54-year-old, and her three children, all of whom had been rendered unconscious by escaping gas. Another tenant awakened by the cat investigated.

## Her Waist Reduced 6 Inches—He Lost 31 Pounds

In less than six weeks, her waist measure has been reduced 6 inches and she is losing fat steadily, reports Mrs. E. E. Jenks, who says that if all fat people could know how they would benefit in health and appearance by taking Korein Tablets, following the directions, they would all use them.

In two months, Elmer Ganong lost 31 pounds, and reports feeling wonderfully fine. Geo. C. Reynolds, President of the Royal Fellowship, said he reduced 64 pounds in four months. And Mrs. M. L. Liemeyer stated she reduced 66 pounds and that she looks and feels much younger. To reduce weight happily, easily, safely, fastly, get Korein Tablets at any busy drugist's and follow the simple directions. \$100 guarantee with every package. Or write for free brochure to Korein Co., NC-66 Station X, New York. Legions of grateful letters prove satisfaction, where other methods have failed.

## KOREIN TABLETS

REDUCE WEIGHT HAPPILY